



Supplement of

A gridded dataset of a leaf-age-dependent leaf area index seasonality product over tropical and subtropical evergreen broadleaved forests

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 Instrument (TROPOMI) on the Copernicus Sentinel-5P mission enables significant improvements in providing high spatial and temporal resolution SIF observations, but the 	32	further validated against tower-based SIF (Chen et al., 2022). The TROPOspheric Monitoring
34 improvements in providing high spatial and temporal resolution SIF observations, but the	33	Instrument (TROPOMI) on the Copernicus Sentinel-5P mission enables significant
	34	improvements in providing high spatial and temporal resolution SIF observations, but the

35 short temporal coverage of the data records has limited its applications in long-term studies 36 (Veefkind et al., 2012). RTSIF uses machine learning to reconstruct TROPOMI SIF for 2001-37 2020 with a spatial resolution of 0.05° and a temporal resolution of 8 days. We resample 38 temporal resolution as monthly. 39 (5) GOSIF-derived GPP 40 The GOSIF-derived GPP are generated based on various SIF-GPP relationships for the 41 period from 2000 to 2022. At site-level, the universal and biome-specific SIF-GPP 42 relationships are established based on SIF soundings from Orbiting Carbon Observatory-2 43 (OCO-2) and GPP data from 64 EC sites (Li and Xiao, 2019). And at grid cell level, a SIF-44 GPP relationship is established based on 0.05° GOSIF data and tower GPP. All these SIF-45 GPP relationships with different forms (universal and biome-specific, with and without 46 intercept) at both site and grid cell levels performed well in estimating GPP globally. 47 (6) FLUXCOM GPP 48 The FLUXCOM GPP are estimated from 3 machine learning methods (RF, ANN, 49 MARS) which were forced with CRUNCEPv6 meteorological data and mean seasonal cycles 50 of several MODIS based variables to merge carbon flux measurements from FLUXNET eddy 51 covariance towers with remote sensing and meteorological data (Jung et al., 2019). 52 FLUXCOM GPP was well validated and was provided at 0.5° spatial resolutions and monthly 53 intervals from 1980-2013 (Tramontana et al., 2016). 54 55 T_{air} and SW can be obtained directly from the relevant website. All of datasets used in 56 this study are listed in Table S3. The air temperature (T_{air}) gridded files are available at 57 website: https://rda.ucar.edu/datasets/ds314.3/. The ERA-Interim reanalysis datasets are 58 available at website: https://www.ecmwf.int/en/forecasts/datasets/reanalysis-datasets/era-59 interim. (Dee et al., 2011). The Breathing Earth System Simulator (BESS) incoming 60 shortwave solar radiation (SW) gridded files are available at website: 61 http://environment.snu.ac.kr/bess_rad/. (Ryu et al. 2018). The reconstructed TROPOMI solar-62 induced fluorescence dataset (RTSIF) is available at website: 63 https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.19336346.v2. (Chen et al., 2022). The MODIS Enhanced 64 Vegetation Index (EVI) data are available at website: 65 https://modis.gsfc.nasa.gov/data/dataprod/ mod13.php. The GOSIF-derived GPP datasets are 66 available at website: http://data.globalecology.unh.edu/data/GOSIF-GPP_v2/. (Li and Xiao, 67 2019). The FLUXCOM GPP are available at website: https://www.bgc-68 jena.mpg.de/geodb/projects/Home.php. (Jung et al., 2019) 69

Supplementary Figures



72

73 Figure S1. Comparisons between monthly RTSIF-derived GPP (red) and observed GPP at

reddy covariance (EC) tower sites (blue). (a-b) Au-Rob, (c-d) BR-Sa1, (e-f) BR-Sa3, and (g-h)

75 GF-Guy.

76



78 Figure S2. Classifications of canopy leaves into young, mature and old age cohorts in

- 79 Dinghushan station. The boundaries of the imageries are those of the tree canopies that vary
- 80 between months.
- 81



82

Figure S3. The distribution map of measured LAI sites from previously published literatures.



85

86 Figure S4. The seasonality of observed total LAI values from previously published

87 literatures.



89 Figure S5. Spatial patterns of seasonal quality control (QC) datasets.









97 **Figure S7.** Comparison of the seasonality of LAI_{young+mature} observations and MODIS

98 Enhanced Vegetation Index (EVI) at eight camera-based observation sites. Green lines with

- 99 circle markers present LAI observations; olive lines with triangle markers present EVI. (a)
- 100 K67; (b) K34; (c) Barro Colorado; (d) EUCFLUX; (e) Din; (f) Gutian; (g) Banna; (h)
- 101 CONGOFLUX
- 102



103

Figure S8. The scatterplots of observed LAI_{young+mature} against EVI at 8 camera-based
 observation sites across study area.

106



Figure S9. Statistics of the mean Pearson correlation coefficient (R) and mean squared
deviation (MSD) between seasonality of simulated LAI_{young+mature} and MODIS Enhanced
Vegetation Index (EVI) in the 8 clustered sub-regions. (a) Mean of correlation coefficients in
each sub-region; (b) mean of d_{bias}, d_{var} and d_{phase} in each sub-region.

+LAI_{young} +LAI_{mature} +LAI_{old} +Litterfall +RTSIF-derived GPP +EVI +T_{air} +VPD +SW



- 114 Figure S10. Seasonality of LAI_{young}, LAI_{mature}, LAI_{old}, litterfall, RTSIF-derived GPP, EVI,
- 115 T_{air}, VPD and SW at 22 sites in south America.

- **Figure S11.** Seasonality of LAI_{young}, LAI_{mature}, LAI_{old}, litterfall, RTSIF-derived GPP, EVI,
- 119 T_{air}, VPD and SW at 7 sites in Congo.

Figure S12. Seasonality of LAI_{young}, LAI_{mature}, LAI_{old}, litterfall, RTSIF-derived GPP, EVI,

123 T_{air}, VPD and SW at 24 sites in tropical Asia.

127 Figure S13. The scatterplot of 0.25-degree LAI_{young}, LAI_{mature}, LAI_{old} against 0.5-degree LAI

128 cohort datasets in the 8 clustered regions.

- 131 Figure S14. Seasonality of RTSIF-derived GPP (yellow lines), GOSIF-derived GPP (pink
- 132 lines) and FLUXCOM GPP (blue lines) datasets in 8 sub-regions classified by the K-means
- 133 clustering analysis. (a-c) South America; (d-e) Congo; (f-h) tropical Asia.
- 134

135

136 Figure S15. The scatterplots of simulated LAIs generated from GOSIF-derived GPP against

137 observed LAIs at 8 camera-based observation sites across study area.

138

139

Figure S16. The scatterplots of simulated LAIs generated from FLUXCOM GPP against
 observed LAIs at 8 camera-based observation sites across study area.

144 Figure S17. Comparison of RTSIF-derived GPP (upper panels), GOSIF-derived GPP (middle

- 145 panels) and FLUXCOM GPP (bottom panels) datasets at 8 observation sites. (a) The
- 146 correlation coefficients (R); (b) mean squared deviation (MSD).
- 147

Supplementary Tables

Site ID	Site Name	Latitude	Longitude	
K67	Santarem-Km67-Primary Forest	2.86	54.96	
K07	Ecosystem Research Station	-2.80	-34.90	
V24	Manaus-K34 Forest Ecosystem	2.61	60.21	
K34	Research Station	-2.01	-00.21	
	Smithsonian Tropical Research	9.15	-79.85	
Barro Colorado	Institute, Barro Colorado Island,			
	Panama			
Engliss	Eucalyptus Plantation, Sao Paulo	-22.97	-48.73	
Eucliux	state, Brazil			
Congoflux	Tropical Forest, DR Congo	0.81	24.50	
	Dinghushan Forest Ecosystem			
Din	Research Station	23.17	112.54	
Gutian	Gutianshan Natural Reserve	29.23	118 40	
Guttan		27.23	110.40	
Banna	Xishuangbanna Tropical	21.92	101.27	
	Rainforest			

Table S1 Information of eight sites with observations of LAI cohorts

Table S2 Information of four sites with observations of eddy covariance data

Site ID	Site Name	Latitude	Longitude	
	Robson Creek, Queensland,			
AU-Rob	Australia Forest Ecosystem Research	-17.12	145.63	
	Station			
	Santarem-Km67-Primary Forest	2.86	54.06	
DK-Sai	Ecosystem Research Station	-2.80	-34.90	
	Santarem-Km83-Logged Forest	2.02	54.07	
DK-Sa5	Ecosystem Research Station	-3.02	-34.97	
CE Curr	Guyaflux (French Guiana) Forest	5 70	52.02	
OF-Ouy	Ecosystem Research Station	3.20	-32.92	

158	Table S3 Inputting gridded datasets to calculate the net rate of CO ₂ assimilation (An) in	
159	Figure 2	

159 Figure 2.

Name abbr.	Datasets Name	Source	Spatial- resolution	Time- resolution	During
T _{air}	temperature	ERA5-Land	0.1deg	monthly	195001- 202112
VPD	vapor pressure deficit	ERA Interim	0.125deg	monthly	198201- 201812
SW	downward short wave radiation	BESS	0.05deg	daily	200101- 201912
RTSIF	sun-induced chlorophyll fluorescence	TROPOMI-SIF	0.05deg	8days	200101- 201812
GOSIF GPP	gross primary production derived from OCO-2 Solar- induced chlorophyll fluorescerce (GOSIF)	OCO-2 SIF	0.05deg	monthly	200001- 202212
FLUXCOM GPP	gross primary production based on eddy covariance flux tower measurements	FLUXCOM	0.5deg	monthly	198001- 201312

Table S4 -part1 Equations for calculating An, W_c , W_j and W_p and intermediate variables in

162 Figure 2.

Equations	Notes	Ref.
$A_n = \min\left\{w_c, w_j, w_p\right\} - R_{dark}$	Net carbon assimilation rate $(A_n, \mu mol/m^2/s)$.	Farquhar et al., 1980; Bernacchi et al., 2013
$w_{c} = V_{c \max} \times \frac{c_{i} - \Gamma^{*}}{c_{i} + K_{C} \times (1 + \frac{O}{K_{O}})}$	Rubisco-limited photosynthetic rate (w_c , μ mol/m ² /s)	Farquhar et al., 1980
$w_{j} = J \times \frac{c_{i} - \Gamma^{*}}{4 \times (c_{i} + 2 \times \Gamma^{*})}$	Electron-transport limited rate of photosynthetic rate $(w_j, \mu \text{mol/m}^2/\text{s})$	Farquhar et al., 1980
$J = \frac{J_e + J_{\max} - \sqrt{(J_e + J_{\max})^2 - 4 \times \Theta \times J_e \times J_{\max}}}{2 \times \Theta}$	The rate of electrons through the thylakoid membrane (µmol/m ² /s)	Farquhar et al., 1980; Bernacchi et al., 2013
$J_e = PAR_{total} \times \alpha \times \beta \times \Phi_{PSII}$	The rate of whole electron transport provided by light $(\mu mol/m^2/s)$.	Bernacchi et al., 2013
$w_p = 0.5 \times V_{c \max}$	Triose phosphate export limited rate of photosynthesis (µmol/m ² /s)	Ryu et al., 2011
$Para = Para_{25} \times \exp(\frac{(T_{K} - 298.15) \times \Delta H_{para}}{R \times T_{K} \times 298.15})$	Temperature dependence function for various parameters including K_C , K_O , Γ^* , R_{dark} and V_{cmax} . T_K denotes leaf temperature in Kelvin. Reference temperature is 25 °C.	Bernacchi et al., 2013
$J_{\max} = J_{\max,25} \times \exp((\frac{25 - T_{opt}}{\Omega_T})^2 - (\frac{T_K - 273.15 - T_{opt}}{\Omega_T})^2)$	Temperature dependence frunction for maximum electron transport rate (J_{max}). T_{opt} is the optimal temperature for J_{max} .	Bernacchi et al., 2013; June et al., 2004
$g_{s} = 1.6 \times (1 + \frac{g_{1}}{\sqrt{VPD}}) \times \frac{A_{n}}{c_{a}}$ $A_{n} = g_{s} \times (c_{a} - c_{i})$ $\Rightarrow c_{i} = c_{a} \times (1 - \frac{1}{1.6 \times (1 + \frac{g_{1}}{\sqrt{VPD}})})$	Use optimal stomatal model to estimate internal CO_2 concentration (c_i) from atmospheric CO_2 concentration (c_a) and vapor pressure deficit (VPD)	Lin et al., 2015; Medlyn et al., 2011

Table S4 -part2 Equations for calculating An, W_c , W_j and W_p and intermediate variables in

165 Figure 2.

Symbol/Equations	Notes	Ref.
<i>c</i> _{<i>a</i>} = 380	Atmospheric CO ₂ concentration (ppm)	
$g_1 = 3.77$	Coefficient in stomatal conductance scheme	Lin et al., 2015
$J_{\max,25} = 1.67 \times V_{c\max,25}$	Maximum electron transport rate $(\mu mol/m^2/s)$ at 25 °C	Medlyn et al., 2002
<i>O</i> = 210	Atmospheric O ₂ concentration (pp thousand)	
<i>R</i> = 8.314	Universal gas constant (J/K/mol)	
$T_{opt} = 35$	Optimal temperature for J_{max} (°C)	Lloyd and Farquhar, 2008
$K_{C,25} = 404.9$ $\Delta H_{K_C} = 79.43$	Michaelis-Menton constant for carboxylase (µmol/mol) at 25 °C and activation energy for temperature dependence (kJ/mol)	Bernacchi et al., 2001
$K_{0,25} = 278.4$ $\Delta H_{K_0} = 36.38$	Michaelis-Menton constant for oxygenase (mmol/mol) at 25 °C and activation energy for temperature dependence (kJ/mol)	Bernacchi et al., 2001
$R_{dark,25} = 0.015 \times V_{c \max,25}$ $\Delta H_{R_{dark}} = 46.39$	Leaf dark respiration (µmol/m ² /s) at 25 °C and activation energy for temperature dependence (kJ/mol)	Bernacchi et al., 2001
$V_{c \max, 25}$ $\Delta H_{V_{c \max}} = 65.33$	Maximum carboxylation rate (µmol/m ² /s) at 25 °C is acquired from observations. Its activation energy for temperature dependence (kJ/mol) is listed	Bernacchi et al., 2001
$\Gamma_{25}^* = 42.75$ $\Delta H_{\Gamma^*} = 38.83$	CO ₂ compensation point (μmol/mol) at 25 °C and activation energy for temperature dependence (kJ/mol)	Bernacchi et al., 2001
$\alpha = 0.85$	Leaf absorbance fraction of photosynthetically active radiation (PAR)	Farquhar et al., 1980; Bernacchi et al., 2013
$\beta = 0.5$	Fraction of PAR that reaches PSII system	Farquhar et al., 1980; Bernacchi et al., 2013
$\Phi_{PSII} = 0.85$	Maximum quantum efficiency of PSII photochemistry.	Bernacchi et al., 2003; Evans, 1989; von Caemmerer et al., 2000
$\Theta = 0.7$	Convexity of light-response curve.	Bernacchi et al., 2003; Evans, 1989; Ögren and Evans, 1993
$\Omega_T = 11.6 + 0.18 \times T_{opt}$	Coefficient for the temperature function of J_{max} . T _{opt} is optimal temperature for J_{max} (°C)	Bernacchi et al., 2003

- 167 **Table S4 -part3** Equations for calculating An, W_c , W_j and W_p and intermediate variables in
- 168 Figure 2.

Equations	Notes	Ref.
$PAR_{total} = (1 - \rho_{cb}) \times PAR_{b,0} \\ \times (1 - exp(-k'_b \times CI \times LAI_{total})) \\ + (1 - \rho_{cd}) \times PAR_{d,0} \\ \times (1 - exp(-k'_d \times CI \times LAI_{total}))$	Total PAR absorbed by canopy (µmol/m ² /s)	He et al., 2012; Ryu et al., 2011; De Pury and Farquhar, 1997
$k_b' = \frac{0.46}{\cos(SZA)}$	Extinction coefficient for beam and scattered beam PAR	De Pury and Farquhar, 1997
$k'_d = 0.719$	Extinction coefficient for diffuse and scattered diffuse PAR	De Pury and Farquhar, 1997
$\rho_{cb} = 0.029$	Canopy reflection coefficient for beam PAR	De Pury and Farquhar, 1997
$\rho_{cd} = 0.036$	Canopy reflection coefficient for diffuse PAR	De Pury and Farquhar, 1997
<i>CI</i> = 0.63	Leaf clumping index	He et al., 2012; Ryu et al., 2011

169 Equations to calculate radiative transfer within canopy with a total leaf area index as *LAI*_{total}.

- 171 Table S4 -part4 Equations for calculating An, W_c, W_j and W_p and intermediate variables in
- 172 Figure 2.
- 173 Equations to calculate incoming photosynthetically active radiation in beam (PAR_{b,0}) and in
- 174 diffuse (PAR_{d,0}) over canopy. R_{short} denotes total short-wave radiations from BESS SW. P
- 175 denotes observed air pressure and P_0 denotes standard air pressure.

Equations	Notes	Ref.
$PAR_{b,0} = R_{short} \times f_{PAR} \times f_{PAR,b}$	The canopy top	Weiss
$PAR_{d,0} = R_{short} \times f_{PAR} \times (1 - f_{PAR,b})$	photosynthetically active	and
	radiation in beam $(PAR_{b,\theta})$	Norman,
	and diffuse $(PAR_{d,0})$ light	1985
$f_{PAR} = \frac{R_{b,vis} + R_{d,vis}}{R_{b,nir} + R_{d,nir} + R_{b,vis} + R_{d,vis}}$ $f_{PAR,b} = \frac{R_{b,vis}}{R_{b,vis} + R_{d,vis}}$ $0.9 - \frac{R_{short}}{R_{b,nir} + R_{d,nir} + R_{b,vis} + R_{d,vis}}$ $\times (1 - (\frac{R_{b,nir} + R_{d,nir} + R_{b,vis} + R_{d,vis}}{0.7})^2)$	The fraction of total PAR over total incoming radiation (f_{PAR}) and the fraction of beam PAR over total PAR ($f_{PAR,b}$)	Weiss and Norman, 1985
$600 \times a^{-0.185 \times \frac{P}{P_0} \times m}$	Expected beam visible radiation under clear sky	Weiss
$R_{b,vis} = \frac{000 \times e}{1000}$	(W/m^2)	Norman
m		1985
$R = -\frac{0.4 \times (600 - R_{b,vis} \times m)}{1000}$	Expected diffuse visible	Weiss
m m	radiation under clear sky	and
	(W/m^2)	Norman,
		1985
$-0.06 \times \frac{P}{P_0} \times m$	Expected beam near-	Weiss
$R_{\rm toric} = \frac{720 \times e^{-10} - W}{-10}$	clear sky (W/m^2)	and
^D ,mr m		Norman, 1985
$0.6 \times (720 - R_{hadred} \times m - w)$	Expected diffuse near-	Weiss
$R_{d,nir} = \frac{1}{m}$	infrared radiation under	and
	clear sky (W/m ²)	Norman,
		1985
$1220 \times 10^{-1.195+0.4459 \times \log_{10} m - 0.0345 \times (\log_{10} m)^2}$	Expected water absorbance	Weiss
$W = 1320 \times 10$	of near-infrared radiation	and
	in the atmosphere (W/m^2)	Norman,
		1985
$m = \cos(SZA)^{-1}$	Parameter calculated from	Weiss
	solar zenith angle (SZA)	and
		Norman,
		1985

NO.	LAI mean	Sites	Methods	Ref.
1	6.0	ORCHIDEE TrBE module	Module	De Weirdt et al., 2012
2	5.88	K34	observation	Wu et al., 2016
3	5.45	Tapajo´s National Forest	observation	Asner et al., 2003
4	6.04	Barro Colorado Island	observation	Wirth et al., 2001
5	6.0	Costa Rican Forest	observation	Clark et al., 2008;
6	5.89	K67	observation	Wu et al., 2016
7	5.9	Tapajo's National Forest	observation	Brando et al., 2008
8	5.7	K67	observation	Smith et al., 2019
9	5.34	Congo	observation	de Wasseige et al., 2003
10	5.93	Xishuangbanna	observation	Li et al., 2010
11	5.67	Dinghushan	observation	Zhao, Chen et al., 2020

Table S5. Information of total LAI mean values from previously published literatures.

Site	Latitude	Longitude	Reference
1	15.50	-90.45	Kunkel-Westphal and Kunkel, 1979
2	-2.61	-60.21	Pastorello et al., 2020
3	-2.85	-54.95	Pastorello et al., 2020
4	-0.45	-51.70	Barlow et al., 2007
5	-1.73	-47.15	Dantas and Phillipson, 1989
6	6.85	4.35	Hopkins, 1966
7	7.48	4.57	Odiwe and Muoghalu, 2003
8	5.70	6.20	Ndakara, 2011
9	4.57	9.45	Songwe and Fasehun, 1995
10	4.37	9.27	Songwe and Fasehun, 1995
11	0.51	12.80	Midoko Iponga et al., 2019
12	8.48	77.28	Sundarapandian and Swamy, 1999
13	8.47	77.36	Sundarapandian and Swamy, 1999
14	21.93	101.27	CERN
15	14.50	101.92	Yamashita et al., 2010
16	22.13	106.82	Lu et al., 2008
17	21.93	108.35	Wu, 1991
18	22.97	108.35	Rong, 2009
19	23.01	108.59	Zeng, 2011
20	19.12	109.95	Wang, 2007
21	21.08	110.17	Ren et al., 1998
22	21.85	111.02	Ren et al., 1998
23	23.47	111.87	Chen and Wang, 1992
24	22.68	112.90	Zou et al., 2006
25	22.68	112.90	CERN
26	26.10	117.20	Wu, 2006
27	24.33	117.43	Pan et al., 2010
28	26.19	117.43	Yang et al., 2003
29	27.70	117.68	Lin et al., 1999
30	24.77	117.86	Liu et al., 2009

Table S6. Information of 53 sites with ground-based observations of seasonal litterfall data.

31	24.77	117.86	Tang, 2010
32	26.47	117.95	Zheng et al., 2011
33	4.97	117.80	Burghouts et al., 1992
34	-1.52	120.03	Triadiati et al., 2011
35	-27.33	152.75	Hegarty, 1991
36	-11.42	-55.33	Zhang et al., 2014
37	-2.85	-54.95	Rice et al., 2004
38	4.79	-74.20	Zhang et al., 2014
39	5.45	-61.88	Zhang et al., 2014
40	-1.00	-52.00	Zhang et al., 2014
41	-3.01	-54.97	Melton et al., 2014
42	-2.00	-54.00	Zhang et al., 2014
43	-4.33	-62.47	Zhang et al., 2014
44	-2.57	-60.12	Wu et al., 2016
45	5.27	-52.92	De Weirdt et al., 2012
46	7.20	-75.34	Zhang et al., 2014
47	-11.42	-55.33	Zhang et al., 2014
48	6.22	-5.03	Zhang et al., 2014
49	-23.14	-44.18	Silva-Filho et al., 2006
50	-21.02	-40.92	Jackson, 1978
51	9.38	-79.96	Unpublished data, S. J. Wright
52	-23.18	-46.87	Morellato, 1992
53	-25.18	-48.30	Scheer et al., 2009

Table S7. Information of data quality control (QC) for the Lad-LAI product

QC class	QC value	RSS	RMSE (m ² m ⁻²)
Best	1	0-1	0-1
Good	2	1-4	1-2
Acceptable	3	4-9	2-3
Cautious use	4	>9	>3

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